

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BASILDON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



PATRICK X. O'DWYER, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., B.A.O.

including the report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

M. A. LARGE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

For the year 1963

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Chief Public Health Inspector

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For the year 1963

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Patrick X. O'Dwyer, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., B.A.O.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

James Gorman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (part time)

Chief Public Health Inspector

A. L. Ledden, M.A.P.H.I., (retired 31.1.63)

M. A. Large, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (appointed 1.1.63)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

M. J. Desmond, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. (appointed 1.4.63)

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DIVISION

Senior District Public Health Inspector

J. K. Blakeley, M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed 1.10.63)

Principal Clerk

R. W. G. Whitmore,
A.C.C.S., A.R.S.H.
(Appointed 6.5.63)

District Public Health Inspectors

D. W. Goodhand,
B. S. Harraway,
J. E. Hillier, M.A.P.H.I.
G. G. Oxley, M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed 28.10.63)
M. E. Salmon

Senior Clerk

S. A. A. O. Bowers,
A.R.S.H.

Clerical Staff

Mrs. E. M. Booth
Miss E. C. Dew
(Resigned 20.9.63)
Mrs. G. D. Gaul
(Appointed 22.11.63)
Mrs. J. M. Ketley
(Appointed 16.9.63)
Mrs. B. J. Pavitt
(Resigned 14.6.63)
Mrs. O. Reeder
Miss M. C. Wood
(Resigned 15.11.63)

Rodent Operators

L. A. May,
F. A. Keens
(Appointed 10.4.63)

Public Analysts

J. Hubert Hamence, M.Sc., Ph.D.,
F.R.I.C.
P. A. Hall, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION

Chief Administrative Assistant

J. B. Bambrook, D.M.A.

Deputy Chief Administrative Assistant

A. J. Howlett

Clerical Staff

15.5

Assistant Medical Officers

J. C. T. Fiddes, M.B., Ch.B.
(part-time)

E. E. Hodgson, M.B., Ch.B.

J. Reach, M.D. (Prague),
E.S.N. Approved

F. W. Murphy, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Senior Dental Officer

H. D. Cockram

Dental Officers

J. W. Biggs, B.D.S. (part-time)

B. S. Birkhahn, B.D.S.
(part-time)

C. Hams, L.D.S. (whole-time)

Mrs. Millwood, B.D.S.
(part-time)

Miss M. P. A. O'Dwyer,
L.D.S., B.D.S. (whole-time)

Mrs. Porter, L.D.S. (part-time)

*Director of Child Guidance Service

Dr. J. N. Runes

Visitor for the Blind

Miss E. E. Ruggles

Visitor for the Physically Handicapped

Mrs. B. J. Lunn

Health Visitors

15

Clinic Nurses

5 = 2.5 whole-time

Midwives

16 = 15.4 whole-time

District Nurses/District Nurse

Midwives

16 = 15.7 whole-time

Speech Therapists

2 = 1.7 whole-time

Training Centre

Junior Section

Supervisor 1

Sen. Asst. Supervisor 1

Asst. Supervisors 4

General Assistant 1

Assistant 1

Senior Section

Supervisor 1

Asst. Instructors 2

Day Nursery

Matron 1

Deputy Matron 1

Warden 1

Nursery Nurses 3

Nursery Assistants 3

Nursery Students 2

Superintendent Health Visitor

Miss K. Perryer, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. (part-time)

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent Home Nurses

Miss P. Bulwer, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. (part-time)

Home Help Organiser

Miss A. Coore

Mental Welfare Officer

G. B. Tipping

*Specialist Advisors

W. H. Clark, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.,
D.O.

Dr. B. G. Diaz

Clinic Clerical Workers

6 = 3 whole-time

Chiropodists

6 = 2.7 whole-time

Miscellaneous Workers

2 whole-time

22 part time

Health Department,
98/98a High Street,
BILLERICAY.

Telephone:
Billericay 1800/3

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Basildon.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the
work of the Department for the year 1963.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

PATRICK X. O'DWYER.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22)

Notification of Births and Stillbirths

During this year, 2,436 live births were notified. This gave a birth rate per 1,000 of the population of 24.46. During the year 31 still births were notified.

Antenatal Clinics

Antenatal Clinic sessions continued to be held at the six clinics. Attendance figures are given below. The present trend continued whereby the majority of expectant mothers in the Urban District receive maternity care from their General Practitioners and attend the antenatal clinics for samples of blood to be taken.

Relaxation classes continued to be held by Health Visitors and Midwives during 1963. At these classes, expectant mothers are taught ante and post natal exercises. These classes are found to be very helpful to the expectant mother and as the number of persons attending each group are kept down, the Midwife can give individual attention to the expectant mothers.

Midwives also book patients for home confinements at these sessions.

Patients attending Antenatal Sessions	Patients attending for first time	Total Attendances		TOTAL
		Medical Officer Sessions	Midwives Sessions	
1. Antenatally	1744	4945	6185	11130
2. Post Natally	13	37	—	37

Child Welfare Sessions

These sessions continued during the year at all clinics. These sessions are popular with young mothers and are well attended. Doctors and Health Visitors discuss problems with mothers who welcome the opportunity to talk over problems fully.

In order to provide as comprehensive a service as possible, Health Visitor Advisory Sessions were also held in the following hired premises.

Kingswood Baptist Church Hall
 Shotgate Community Centre
 South Green Memorial Hall
 Vange Community Centre
 Lee Chapel South Community Centre

It is anticipated that when the Great Oaks Health Centre is opened that the sessions held in the Kingswood Baptist Church Hall will be discontinued and as other purpose built clinics are provided that the use of the remaining temporary accommodation will be discontinued.

Details are given below of the total attendance of children during 1963:—

Years of Birth	Attendances
1958/1963	24,702

Distribution of Welfare Foods, Medicaments and Nutrients

The arrangements whereby mothers could obtain Ministry Welfare Foods and Medicaments and Nutrients at Clinics continued during 1963.

Additionally, private traders and chemists continued to undertake distribution of the Ministry Welfare Foods (i.e. National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin AD tablets). At the end of 1963, there were 8 private traders participating in the scheme in addition to 6 clinics.

The table below gives details of sales:—

Quarter Ended	National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	Orange Juice	Vitamin A & D
31. 3.63	7331	812	7963	885
30. 6.63	7497	910	9490	761
30. 9.63	7282	592	9134	710
31.12.63	6974	759	8431	710
TOTAL	28084	3073	34991	3036

Midwifery & Home Nursing Service Sections 23 & 25

General

The year 1963 commenced with very bad weather. Ice and snow made travelling very difficult but nevertheless the service continued to run smoothly due to the untiring efforts of the nurses and midwives.

The constant rise in the birth rate not only increases the number of domiciliary confinements but also gives rise to more early discharges from hospital. This increased the pressure on the midwifery staff who, however, accepted all these tasks in a cheerful and co-operative spirit.

The district nurses maintained a high standard of work. The demand for this service continued particularly in parts of the District where the population contains a large proportion of the elderly.

Staff Conferences

Two Staff Conferences were held during 1963. In June, Mr. Little the Probation Officer, gave a very interesting talk on his work and at the same meeting the "Sparklet" Oxygen resuscitator was demonstrated.

The December meeting took on more of a social atmosphere when the Midwifery Unit staff from St. Andrew's Hospital, Billericay, were invited.

It is felt that these conferences are very beneficial because it is an opportunity for members of the staff to meet each other.

Lectures

During 1963, the midwives were invited to the Maternity Unit at Rochford General Hospital for a lecture by Mr. Sutton, M.R., C.O.G., and again to a Study Day organised by the local branch of the Royal College of Midwives.

Two Midwives attended a weekend seminar arranged by the National Childbirth Trust in the French approach to preparation for childbirth—the psychoprophylactic method. This seminar was very stimulating and helpful.

A meeting was also arranged at St. Andrew's Hospital of the hospital staff, Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery staff and General Practitioners. Meetings such as these afford a wonderful opportunity for the various staff to meet each other and to realise the advantages of full co-operation between the three services. A film and lecture on "Resuscitation of the New Born Baby" was held at this meeting.

Courses

Four Midwives and 1 District Nurse attended Post Certificate Refresher Courses in accordance with the usual procedures and the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives attended a post-graduate course on "Peri-Natal Mortality". Two Midwives left to become Student-Health Visitors".

Pupil Midwives

Arrangements with Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital continued whereby pupil midwives are allocated to the district for periods of domiciliary Midwifery. During the year, 12 pupil midwives completed the second part of their midwifery training. Five midwives are approved to take pupil midwives and there were 3 pupils in training at the end of the year. During the year, approval was given to the installation of telephones in pupil midwives' lodgings. It was felt that the provision of a telephone would enable the midwife to direct the pupil to a case which she could attend on her own and also save the midwife's having to make a journey to the pupil's lodging in the first instance.

Statistics

During the year the midwives attended 1,241 deliveries and 335 mothers who were discharged from hospitals after confinements before the tenth day. A total of 29,471 visits were made by the midwives.

At the end of 1963, there were 18 Home Nurses engaged in the District (including 2 male nurses).

Type of Case	No. of New Cases Attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of Visits paid by Home Nurses during the year	No. of Cases on Books at 31.12.63
Medical	634	21,302	223
Surgical	133	3,588	33
Infectious diseases	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	2	200	—
Maternal	5	96	—
Complications			
Others	14	606	7
Total	788	25,792	263

Health Visiting (Section 24)

The population of Basildon continues to expand through immigration and natural increase and this makes ever increasing demands on the Health Visitor.

It is found that the young mother of today has not acquired the traditional skills and advice which were passed on from mother to daughter of earlier generations. The Health Visitor has to fill the gap with advice and guidance on social and economic problems as well as problems of a medical nature.

The Health Visitors continued to attend Chest Clinic sessions conducted by Consultants on hospital premises and to "follow up" the patients.

Other duties undertaken by Health Visitors included visits to schools, talks on mothercraft, home safety and the many aspects of health education together with films and demonstrations.

The staff position was maintained during the year, 15 Health Visitors being in post at the 31st December, 1963. During 1963 two midwives commenced training as Student Health Visitors with a view to returning to the Urban District upon qualification.

"Refresher" Courses

Arrangements were made during 1963 for one week in-service training courses to be held at Severalls Hospital, Colchester, on "Mental Health". Six Health Visitors attended from the Urban District.

The Health Visitors attended post-graduate courses at Oxford and Leicester. Other Health Visitors attended a Seminar on "Preparation for Childbirth by the Psychoprophylactic Method" and a course on Detection of Deafness in Young Children for Health Visitors.

Number of Visits paid by Health Visitors	First Visit	Total Visits
Children under one year of age	3188	16791
Children aged 1-2 years	1651	
Children aged 2-5 years	2846	
Other cases	396	1078
Persons aged 65 years and over	508	1421
TOTAL	8589	19290

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination against Smallpox

The following table records the number of persons known to have been vaccinated or revaccinated during the year by General Practitioners and Clinic Medical Officers.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations
Under 1 year	391	—
1 Year	285	—
2-4 years	33	33
5-14 years	40	62
15 years and over	78	191
TOTAL	827	286

Triple Antigen

The use of "triple" antigen, offering protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, continued during 1963 and the following table gives details of immunisation using the triple antigen.

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954/58	1953	Total
No. of children received Primary doses	680	1001	145	22	10	46	12	1916
No. of children received reinforcing doses	2	132	431	28	18	141	9	761

Poliomyelitis

Arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis for priority cases continued throughout the year. The priority classes include all persons between the age of 6 months and 40 years together with persons going abroad outside Europe other than to Canada and the United States of America, and certain nursing, dental and public health staff and their families who might come into contact with cases of poliomyelitis. The table below shows the number of persons who received primary or reinforcing doses of "Salk" or "Sabin" vaccine.

Primary	Year of Birth						
	1963	1962	1961	1943/60	1933/42	Others	Total
No. of persons who received primary oral course	340	920	265	287	100	111	2023
No. of persons who received primary Salk course	17	144	26	20	8	19	234

Reinforcing	
No. of persons who received reinforcing oral doses	2007
No. of persons who received reinforcing Salk doses	660

B.C.G. Vaccination

The B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme continued during the year and 376 school children received B.C.G. vaccinations.

Prevention of Illness

Care and After Care

Recuperative Holidays

78 recommendations were received from General Practitioners and Hospital Consultants for recuperative holidays. It was possible to arrange recuperative holidays for 45 persons.

Chiropody

The provision of chiropody treatment for the priority classes continued during the year. Sessions were held at five of the six clinics and domiciliary treatment was provided for persons unable to travel to the clinic. As far as possible however, people are persuaded to come to the clinics as it is felt they benefit by leaving their homes and mixing with other people.

It was not possible to recruit up to the full establishment of 3 full-time chiropodists and the waiting time between appointments was six to eight weeks.

The table below gives an indication of the work undertaken by the part-time chiropodists.

Category	New cases being treated during year	Cases being treated at end	Clinic attendances during year	Domiciliary treatments
Physically handicapped	14	42	110	171
Aged (65 years and over)	246	948	2890	609
Total	260	990	3000	780

During 1963 arrangements were made with the County Welfare Officer for a chiropodist to visit Mundy House, an old people's residential home in Basildon to give regular treatment to the residents. After a preliminary survey the chiropodists continued to hold two sessions per month at Mundy House.

Extra Nourishment

The arrangements whereby patients suffering from tuberculosis can receive one pint of milk per day free of charge on the recommendation of the Chest Physician was extended in 1963 to include persons suffering from other chest complaints. 53 people were receiving free milk at the end of the year.

Health Education

The success of the Health Education programmes rests on the Health Visitor and staff shortages during 1963 imposed a limitation on the development of a comprehensive programme in the Urban District.

In addition to the monthly themes which are established at clinics, the Health Visitor gives talks at relaxation sessions and organises mothercraft groups and mothers' clubs. Some of the monthly themes at clinics throughout the year included "Burns and Scalds", "Home Accidents", "Coughs and Colds", "Clean Food", "Immunisation", "Care of Feet".

Talks on venereal disease were given to older schoolchildren within the framework of the general health education talks given in schools.

In connection with the "Smoking and Lung Cancer Campaign" a visit was arranged by the Central Council of Health Education's mobile exhibition in June, 1963. One public meeting was arranged which was rather poorly attended, and the remainder of the week was devoted to school children.

Home Help Service

(Section 29)

The total number of cases provided with help during the year was 2,024 and the total number of hours worked by an average of 115 Home Helps was 83,693 hours.

Night Service

This service was also available during the period to provide help for the relatives of patients who are gravely ill or dying and who require night attention. Relatives are thus enabled to rest. The average service given is one or two nights per week.

In-Service Training

A second "In-service Training Course" for Home Helps commenced in October, 1963, and embraced a series of lectures and practical demonstrations designed to give the Home Help a greater insight into the attitude to be adopted towards old people and the mentally ill or confused old person, the preparation of simple tasty meals, their presentation and also the administration of the service and the other departments and outside bodies which can often help.

The Home Helps selected for the course found it most interesting and spoke of the great value they derived from the lectures and practical demonstrations.

Staff

A further part-time organiser ($\frac{1}{3}$) commenced duty in February, 1963, but it soon became apparent that consideration would have to be given to a further increase to meet the ever growing demand of the service. At the end of 1963 representations were being made for the increase of the part-time organiser to $\frac{2}{3}$ rds.

School Health Service

District School Population

The school population for the district at the end of 1963 was 19,924. This compared with a figure of 16,346 in April 1961 when Basildon became a delegatee authority and 18,576 in December, 1962.

	December, 1962	December, 1963
Primary Schools	11,950	12,703
Secondary Schools	6,496	7,089
Special Schools	130	132
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	18,576	19,924

School Medical Inspection

The following table gives the number of children inspected by year of birth and also the classification of their physical condition.

Age Groups (in year of birth)	No. of Pupils inspected	Classification of Condition	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1959	—		
1958	629	629	
1957	1459	1459	
1956	328	328	
1955	57	57	
1954	15	15	
1953	230	230	
1952	792	791	1
1951	288	288	
1950	13	13	
1949	174	174	
1948 and earlier	1027	1027	
TOTAL	5012	5011	1

Cleanliness Inspections in Schools

During 1963 cleanliness inspections continued to be carried out each term and a general hygiene inspection was carried out at the same time. The standard of cleanliness continued to be good and it was found that most families willingly availed themselves of advice and help offered by the School Health staff.

Total No. of Examinations	No. found to be infested for first time during current year	No. found re- infested during current year	No. of informal letters sent
28280	89	62	19

Ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils

No children were ascertained as blind, deaf, epileptic or suffering from speech defects during 1963. The numbers of children who were ascertained as requiring special educational treatment in the other categories are given below.

Deaf (Partially)	...	...	...	1
Delicate	...	...	...	2
Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	27
Maladjusted	...	...	...	3
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	2
Multiple Disabilities	...	...	...	—
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	1
Unfit for Education at School	...	...	...	16

Special Schools

There is one special school in the Urban District, Moat House Special School for Educationally Sub-normal pupils. This school serves Basildon and South East Essex Area. The Headmaster reports:—

“ There were 132 children on the roll of this school at the end of 1963.

419 Minor Ailments were treated during the year. The School Attendant has escorted children to the clinic for various services and also to a General Practitioner for emergency treatment.

Medical Inspections were held on 8 occasions. The Educational Psychologist and the Teacher of the Deaf also visited the school.

The Consultant Psychiatrist saw 15 children and gave help and advice and the Speech Therapist has treated a further 15 children.

18 children left the school during the year and only three have not been successful in work situations.”

Basildon Child Guidance Clinic

Dr. J. N. Runes, the Medical Director of the Child Guidance Clinic reports:—

“ During the year 1963 we were able to maintain maximum functioning at the Clinic in spite of the acute shortage of professional staff, viz. another Psychologist and at least one P.S.W. The position with regard to the latter may improve in 1964, as a Social Worker has now been appointed with effect from January, 1964.

Our old premises have become increasingly inadequate but we are looking forward to occupying our new building; this, having been planned some years ago, might prove to be too small when we are fully staffed and the population has reached its maximum.

We have also continued our Therapy Groups for children and mothers. There is an arrangement with the Consultant Paediatrician at St. Andrews Hospital, Billericay, for combined sessions held alternately at St. Andrews and the Basildon Clinic. A number of Headmasters have taken advantage of our standing invitation to come to our late Clinical meetings on Mondays for discussion. We have had several visits from groups of Students from Thurrock Technical College. Occasional help was given to the housemothers of the various L.C.C. Children's Homes in Basildon and on two occasions I attended special group discussions to help with their problems.

The problem of the placement of adolescents has become quite acute during the year. One very disturbed boy, aged 14, who was diagnosed as psychotic, had to be admitted to the adult ward of a psychiatric hospital and another severely disturbed youth of 15 was eventually admitted to an adolescent ward in a different region but only after committal to an Approved School.

The perennial question of dealing in some effective manner with cases of school refusal came up again. An adolescent ward in our area would be the only answer as in intractable cases removal from home and intensive in-patient treatment offer the only hope of recovery.

We continued our contacts with Probation Officers, Child Care Officers and Health Visitors, usually in connection with cases referred by them. There has so far been no reply yet with regard to the proposed pilot scheme for training S.M.O.'s and Health Visitors."

School Dental Service

During 1963 it was possible to provide dental cover at all the clinics equipped with dental surgeries.

At the end of the year there were 2 whole time Dental Officers and 5 part-time Dental Officers employed in the Urban District (a total equivalent of 3.3 whole time officers).

It was also possible during 1963 to appoint a Senior Dental Officer who devotes one tenth of his time to administrative matters. This is a particularly valuable appointment as the Senior Dental Officer is able to organise and co-ordinate the work of the dental clinics and advise part-time Dental Officers who have had no previous experience of Local Authority dental work.

Continuing the policy of modernising the dental surgeries, a Phillips Oradix X-ray Unit was installed in Laindon Dental Clinic and an Alston Wispair Turbine and Compressor in the Craylands Dental Clinic.

Statistics

	No. of Pupils Inspected	No. requiring Treatment	No. Actually Treated
Periodic and Special	6603	4119	3402

Number of sessions devoted to inspection	...	129
Number of sessions devoted to treatment	...	1623
Fillings (a) Permanent teeth	... ..	5352
(b) Temporary teeth	... ..	2422
Number of teeth filled: (a) Permanent Teeth	...	4752
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	2376
Extractions (a) Permanent Teeth	... ..	593
(b) Temporary Teeth	... ..	1629
Anaesthetics		
General	... ..	1122
Other Operations		
(a) Permanent teeth	... ..	1524
(b) Temporary teeth	... ..	1556

Orthodontic Treatment

Cases carried forward	... ..	55
Cases commenced during 1963	... ..	122
Cases completed during 1963	... ..	42
Pupils treated with appliances	... ..	523

Ophthalmic Sessions

An Agreement was reached whereby the eye sessions formerly held at Billericay Clinic were transferred to St. Andrews Hospital and a Health Visitor or Clinic Nurse attended to deal with any question on general matters which a mother might raise.

Eye sessions were also held by arrangement with the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board at Craylands, Pitsea and Laindon, but it was not possible to arrange a session at Wickford Clinic. Urgent cases from Wickford were fitted in at Billericay but by the end of the year a long waiting list had developed.

Statistics

(a) Eye Disease, Defective Vision and Squint

Number of cases dealt with

(1) External and other, excluding errors of refraction or squint	... ..	1
(2) Errors of refraction (including squint)		1577

(b) Provision of Spectacles

Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	473
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Speech Therapy

The full establishment of 1.7 Speech Therapists was maintained during 1963 and speech therapy sessions were held at all the clinics and at Moat House Special School.

The table below gives the number of pupils under treatment at the end of the year.

Under treatment at end of 1963.

Defect	Infant schools	Junior schools	Secondary schools	Special schools	Under 5 yrs.
Delayed Development incl. Aphasia*	1	—	—	1	2
Defect of Articulation*	21	4	1	—	1
Defect associated with hearing loss	—	—	—	—	—
Stammer	—	2	1	—	—
Stammer and articulation defect combined	1	3	—	—	—
Disorder of voice	—	1	—	—	1
Unclassified	3	1	—	—	—
Total receiving treatment	26	11	2	1	4

* Not associated with hearing defect.

Audiometry

A clinic nurse continued to be employed on audiometry during 1963 and two tests were used. One is the "Sweep" method used for the first time on a child using one or two frequencies only and the second test embraces the full range of normal hearing.

Statistics

The tables below give details of children receiving the initial and continuation tests and details of children referred to the specialist.

(a) Initial Test

	Under 5 yrs.		5-6 yrs.		7-11 yrs.		12 yrs. & over	
	Tested	Failed	Tested	Failed	Tested	Failed	Tested	Failed
By routine Sweep Test In ordinary schools E.S.N. Schools			139	31	46	5		
By Special Test Referred at S.M.I. or otherwise			15		19	1	4	—

(b) Continuation

	Under 5 years	5-6 years	7-11 years	12 years and over
1. No. re-tested		8	3	
2. No. failing retest		-	3	
3. No. referred to S.M.O.		9	6	1
4. No. in (3) found to have normal hearing.		6	-	

(c) Specialists Findings

	Under 5 years	5-6 years	7-11 years	12 years and over
1. No. referred to E N T Spec. in present year		3	2	1
2. Awaiting future exam. or under treatment			4	

Mental Health

The work of providing "Community Care" for mentally disordered or mentally ill persons continued during 1963, and the development of the work indicated the necessity for an increase in the establishment of Mental Welfare Officers. During the year, representations were made for the establishment to be increased to two full time Mental Welfare Officers and it was anticipated that an appointment would be made in the beginning of 1964.

The following figures relate to the work of the Mental Welfare Officers during the year:—

1. Number of admissions					
(a) to psychiatric hospitals	...	...	...	...	106
(b) to other hospitals	...	...	...	...	3
2. Number of known severely subnormal persons in the Urban District	...	...	...	...	103
3. Number of severely subnormal persons receiving community care	...	...	...	...	103
4. Number of known subnormal persons in the Urban District	...	...	...	...	67
5. Number of subnormal persons receiving community care	...	...	...	...	67
6. Total visits paid to categories (3) and (5)	...	...	...	...	1,083

Training Centres

1963 saw the transfer of the adult female trainees from the Junior side to the Senior Section, under Mr. O'Brien, thus creating 22 vacancies which were quickly filled. There are now 78 Juniors under the age of 16 years on the roll.

A group of the younger juniors paid a visit to the London Zoo in March, whilst 8 older juniors spent a week at St. Mary's Bay Holiday Camp in July. A visit to Bertram Mills Circus was made on 17th December.

Sports Day was held on July 9th; this was well attended, as was the Harvest Festival Service held on October 9th. The Rev. Lloyd, Curate of Holy Cross Church, officiated, and the produce which was brought by the children, was distributed to about 50 old age pensioners who attended the Service.

The children performed a play—"Winter Wonderland"—at Christmas; this was well attended by parents.

Mr. O'Brien, the Supervisor of the Senior Section, reports:—

"During the past year we have had a number of changes in the Senior Section, more notably the integration of the adult females from the Junior to the Senior Section.

A start has also been made in the industrial section and this has proved to be very beneficial and therapeutic, more especially to the higher grade trainee. The education department, where we have education and training in social competence has been very popular with both males and females and it is noticeable as a result of this part of the training, that all those taking part are taking a greater interest, and are becoming more aware of life in the community. This has been shown very clearly in the visits being made to the Basildon Town Centre where they have had a lot of practical experience in the use of, Public Transport, Restaurants and Cafeterias, Post Office, using the public telephone, visiting shops and stores which has helped them quite a lot in understanding money values.

As a result of the various contracts carried out in the industrial unit, and the work done in the woodwork and handicrafts sections, we are now able to pay the trainees a wage packet from time to time. This incentive has been very valuable in helping them to acquire good working habits, and has helped them to become much more efficient.

We have had two outings to London, the first was a visit to the Tower of London and afterwards a pleasure cruise from Tower Bridge to Greenwich and return. At Christmas we visited Bertram Mills Circus at Olympia.

We have recently started a gardening section and have managed to provide 12 allotments for vegetables, at the rear of the Centre. They are divided up between the males and females and are proving to be quite successful. I understand from some of the parents that the trainees are becoming more interested in their gardens and allotments at home.

We have had two open days, the first was held at the end of July, 1963, when most of the work carried out in the Centre was exhibited in the assembly hall and afterwards sold to parents and friends and members of the Council who attended and appeared quite impressed with the various articles made by the trainees. The second open day was at Christmas where after a short service by the curate of the local church (Rev. Lloyd) the parents were entertained by the Centre Drama Group. Both occasions were well attended, and most people were very interested in the various activities and training going on in the Centre.

To date we have had three trainees take up employment outside, one has recently returned but the other two (one male and one female) are still holding their jobs, and from what we hear are doing reasonably well."

Care of the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The work under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948 continued during 1963 and in view of the increase in the number of registered physically handicapped persons, the part-time post of Visitor for the Physically Handicapped was increased to a full time post.

Assistance was given in many ways including advice on social legislation, free wireless licences, handicraft instruction, Braille and talking books. Holidays, aids and gadgets and assistance with structural alterations were provided for the physically handicapped.

During the year two social clubs for the blind and two for physically disabled were started, one in Basildon and one in Billericay, meeting on alternate weeks. These clubs were organised on a voluntary basis but the Council assisted by providing transport to convey persons to the Billericay Club where it was not found possible to arrange voluntary transport. These clubs afford an opportunity for blind persons to meet together, take part in various social activities and in many cases have been the first opportunity these disabled persons have had to get out of their homes. One physically disabled person had not been out of her house for 20 years but has responded so well to the change that she is now going on the first holiday of her life.

Statistics

Physically Handicapped Register at 31st December, 1963

Classification:	M	F	Total
Amputees	9	4	13
Arthritis/Rheumatism	7	65	72
Congenital Deformities	5	4	9
Heart and Circulatory System, Digestive and Genito-urinary system, Respiratory system, Skin diseases	17	7	24
Injuries of Body and Head, injuries of Limbs and Spine, ankylosing Spondylitis	14	10	24
Nervous and Mental Disorders ...	4	1	5
Epileptics, Plegics, Spastics, Sclerosis, Muscular Dystrophy, Parkin- son's Disease, Poliomyelitis	36	60	96
Tuberculosis, Respiratory and Non- respiratory	4	3	7
Diseases and injuries not otherwise specified	1	5	6
	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 159	<hr/> 256

Blind Register at 31st December, 1963

Classification:	M	F	Total
Children under age 2	—	1	1
Children aged 5-15+ in Special Schools	—	2	2
Employed as Home Worker	—	1	1
Employed Otherwise	12	2	14
Employable—Trained, Open	1	—	1
Employable—Trainable, Open	2	—	2
Not available for Employment ...	2	10	12
Not capable of Employment	4	7	11
Not working—over 65	25	60	85
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 129

Partially Sighted Register at 31st December, 1963

17	28	45
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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The year began with the retirement of Mr. A. L. Ledden, who had served the Council for 32 years, 28 of which in the capacity of Chief Public Health Inspector to the Council.

It is interesting to look back to the days of Mr. Ledden's appointment as Chief Inspector in 1934 and to record glimpses of the past in those early days of the Urbanisation of the District.

One sees from the Annual Report of that year, Mr. Ledden had one assistant to cover an area of more than 26,000 acres. A population of 28,060 occupied 9,517 houses and a penny rate yielded £550. The rateable value in 1934 was £151,330 compared to some £3,697,000 today.

There were fourteen public Elementary schools in the area, all of which had a mains water supply but only three were then connected to a sewer. The Medical Officer of Health wrote of the newly introduced distribution of cheap milk in schools, "I am persuaded that it is a measure pregnant with good The distribution of cheap fresh milk is letting the children learn to like it, and to ask for it in their homes, and these children are the future mothers and fathers of the country, and they will, in time to come, give milk to their children". Meantime it was noted that bottling of milk on farms by machinery instead of by hand was becoming more the order of the day.

No houses were built by the Council in that year and Mr. Ledden recalls a period when houses owned by the Council could not be let, the rents being high compared with the incomes of that time.

In several other matters the Annual Report for 1934 wryly strikes a familiar note. Reference to the collection of refuse from communal street bins owing to the impassable condition of a large number of private streets; the issue of standpipe keys to householders lacking a main water supply and schemes to extend the sewerage system in the District remind one that, despite some major changes wrought in 30 years, much remains to be done.

Staff

The post of Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector remained vacant until April when Mr. M. J. Desmond, a former District Inspector with the Council, was appointed. With Mr. Ledden's retirement in January and Mr. G. G. Oxley not being appointed until the end of October, the Division's work was continued throughout much of the year with a depleted establishment.

I am pleased to record however, that the Council agreed the additional appointment in October, of a Senior District Inspector. This was a newly created established position, and, by the appointment of an appropriately qualified officer, enabled greater impetus to be given to the Council's declared intention to extend smoke control within their District.

Mr. R. W. G. Whitmore was appointed to the new post of Principal Clerk to head the clerical section.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

Area in acres	27,020
Registrar Generals estimate of the mid year home population	99,580
Number of inhabited houses at 31.12.63 ac- cording to the Rate Books	29,800 (estimated)
Rateable value as at 31.12.63	£3,697,871
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31.12.63	£15,250

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1,251	1,107	2,358
Illegitimate	44	34	78
Total	1,295	1,141	2,436
Total birth rate per 1,000 estimated population			24.46
Comparability Factor		0.79	
Adjusted birth rate			19.33
England and Wales birth rate 1963			18.2

Illegitimate live births formed 3.2% of the total live births.

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	17	13	30
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Total	17	14	31
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			12.57
England and Wales stillbirth rate 1963			17.3

Total live and stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1,268	1,120	2,388
Illegitimate	44	35	79
Total	1,312	1,155	2,467

Deaths

	Male	Female	Total
Total number of deaths	403	335	738
Total death rate per 1,000 estimated population			7.413
Comparability factor		1.5	
Adjusted death rate			11.12
England and Wales death rate 1963			12.2

Infant Mortality rates

Total infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 13.55

Age at death	No. of infant deaths	Rates per 1,000 live births	Legitimate Infants	Rates per 1,000 legitimate live births	Illegitimate infants	Rates per 1,000 illegitimate live births
Under 1 year	M. 20 F. 13 T. 33	13.55	M. 19 F. 13 T. 32	13.57	M. 1 F. — T. 1	16.14
Under 4 weeks	M. 18 F. 11 T. 29	11.91	M. 18 F. 11 T. 29	12.85	M. — F. — T. —	—
Under 1 week	M. 14 F. 10 T. 24	9.89	M. 14 F. 10 T. 24	10.17	M. — F. — T. —	—

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined)

Per 1,000 total live and still births =22.3

Maternal Mortality

Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion Nil

Deaths from certain diseases

	Male	Female	Total
Malignant neoplasm	79	63	142
Meales	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2

Deaths from violent causes

There were 40 deaths of this nature, 13 being the result of motor vehicle accidents and 10 being classified as suicides.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE DISTRICT**Water Supplies**

Daily examination of the water going into supply by the South-end Waterworks Company and periodic check samples by the Department showed the mains water to be of satisfactory quality, both chemically and bacteriologically, neither was there any deficiency in quantity.

Main extensions totalling 9 miles were undertaken by the Company and 986 additional households connected during the year, the total number of households supplied by the company being 30,473.

In addition 105 persons rented keys from this department to the 47 public standpipes at present in use.

Water Deliveries

The Council's emergency water delivery service supplied water to 25 properties (135 visits) during the year, a total of 64,000 gallons being delivered.

Drainage and Sewerage

I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor who has kindly supplied the following information regarding sewerage and the cleansing services.

The Tye Common Sewerage System became fully operational during 1963 providing foul water sewers to properties in the following roads and streets at Billericay.

1. Tye Common Road between London Road and Wiggins Lane.
2. Wiggins Lane between First Avenue and Tye Common Road.
3. Frithwood Lane.
4. Scrub Rise.
5. First Avenue.
6. Second Avenue.

The small Sewage Disposal Works at Frithwood Close has been demolished and replaced with a Pumping Station which lifts sewage from the above properties to a main sewer in London Road served by the Mountnessing Sewage Disposal Works. The Pumping Station at Fairfield Rise and the disposal works are now redundant and are to be demolished.

Surface Water Sewerage

The following streets were made up and provided with storm-water sewers:—

Hope Road, High View Rise, Bromfelds Road, Crays Hill.
St. Agnes Road, Margeth Road, Billericay.
Woodlands Road, Wickford.
Cromwell Avenue, Billericay.

Billericay North west area

Section of 15 inch and 21 inch dia. sewer serving Tyelands Estate, Tye Common Road complete.

Public Cleansing

Conditions at the Pitsea Marsh Tip have been generally satisfactory. By the end of December, 1963, a regular weekly house to house refuse collection was being made from 28,212 properties and 260 trade premises, 68 of these situated in Basildon New Town and neighbouring shopping areas, receiving a twice weekly collection. Owing to the impracticability of the Council's collecting vehicles travelling with safety over unmade private streets, the maintenance of 98 communal bin sites serving such streets continues.

Street Cleansing

Mechanical cleansing of highways continues reinforced by manual sweeping as necessary. A total of 11,866 miles of road was swept.

Cesspool cleansing

A total of 811 cesspools were the subject of cesspool agreements at the end of December 1963 and during the year 1,795 cesspools were cleansed involving the collection and disposal of approximately 2½ million gallons of sewage.

Sewerage

The number of new premises connected to the sewer during the year was 1,164 (Council 34, Private 627, Basildon Development Corporation 503).

Nuisances

Complaints were received concerning a nuisance from manure from a poultry farm which had been allowed to accumulate to large proportions. Not surprisingly, the remedy, which resulted in the disturbance of the manure in order to plough it into adjoining land, in fact, proved for a short time, to be even more offensive than the original nuisance. There appears to be a reduced demand for natural animal manure of this type and the traditional channels for disposal of animal wastes are not so readily available.

During the summer widespread pollution of surface water drainage ditches by the overflowing contents from cesspools in the village of Ramsden Bellhouse has been the subject of many complaints. A complete survey of the area, in which 214 premises were visited, was necessary, and as a result of this, 49 cesspools were found to have overflows or were leaking and admitting subsoil water. Many visits were made by the Inspectors before the ditches were restored to a reasonable condition.

One important factor in the incidence of leaking cesspools appears to be due to movement of the clay subsoil, with a result that even a comparatively new cesspool may become defective within a short time: Main sewerage would seem to offer the only long term solution to this problem.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of complaints regarding noise from industrial plant which may be, in part, due to the increased national publicity this type of annoyance has been receiving.

The insidious nuisance factor associated with persistent high frequency noise must be borne in mind when planning new industrial development. Noise sources are frequently difficult to deal with after machinery has been installed. However, the good liaison which has been established with the Council's Planning Officer has resulted in closer attention being paid to minimising unavoidable industrial noise, and with the co-operation of developers, action has been taken to control potential sources of nuisance at the planning stage.

Rodent Control

Some difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable man for the appointment of a second Rodent Operator and this post was not filled until April. Consequently, the heavy demands on the senior Operator for transport services by the Personal Health Division, the

increase in rodent control contract work, and the time taken in training new operatives resulted in certain routine survey work being neglected. Fortunately, perhaps because the extremely severe winter of 1963 may have taken a natural toll on the rat population, complaints of infestations during this period were lower than usual.

Complaints of infestation of rats and mice in private dwelling houses totalled 375 during the year, and treatment was carried out free of charge. Service to 48 business premises continued on a rechargeable basis and rodent control by annual contract was maintained at 28 premises.

Council sewers received routine treatments in the spring and autumn and for the first time the Basildon Development Corporation sewers were treated by the Council under contract. Nearly 600 man-holes in the Designated Area were tested and 63 takes were recorded, these being mainly confined to the Development Corporation surface water system.

Destruction of wasps nests

The service for the destruction of wasps nests free of charge was maintained and in the course of the season 134 nests were destroyed.

Disinfestation

Complaints of bed bugs or fleas were reported in eight cases. The effected premises were disinfested at a nominal charge.

SMOKE CONTROL

Section 3—Clean Air Act 1956: Application for prior approval

Three applications for approval to proposed boiler installations were made to the Department, one of which was approved by the Council.

In the other two cases, the chimney heights proposed were considered insufficient. Informal discussions with the developer in one case resulted in agreement finally being reached which was considered to effect a reasonable compromise of conflicting factors.

The third case involved a large installation, the plans of which were rejected by the Council under Section 10 of the Clean Air Act. An extension of the flues and an undertaking by the Company to extend still higher in the event of nuisance being caused by the operation of the boilers resulted in the withdrawal of the Council's objections.

Notification of new furnaces

Notification of intention to install new furnaces was received in 21 cases, the informal advice of the Department regarding chimney heights frequently sought.

Smoke Control areas

Following the appointment of additional staff work was able to proceed on the furtherance of smoke control areas within the Designated Area.

The Basildon No. 2 Smoke Control Area was prepared and placed before the Health Committee in December when the Order was made, and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

This area, an extension of the existing No. 1 area on three sides, is the commencement of a phased programme with a view to bringing the whole of the development within the New Town area under smoke control. It includes approximately 4,400 dwellings the majority of which were erected by the Development Corporation and thus require no adaptations to comply with the Order.

FACTORIES

A further 8 factories were completed during the year on the New Town Industrial sites and two on the Billericay Industrial Estate, bringing the total on this site to 30.

Work was commenced on a factory for Standard Telephone & Cables on the No. 2 Basildon Industrial area and also on the Ford Tractor Plant, probably the largest new industrial undertaking to be constructed in the south east since the war.

PREScribed PARTICULARS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT 1961 PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prose- cuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	18	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	207	347	21	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	9	19	1	—
	223	384	22	—

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	3	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	6	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Ventilations	4	4	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	5	3	—	—	—
Total	24	18	—	2	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT—OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111			Prosecutions
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served		
Wearing apparel making	78	—	—	—	—	—	
Household linen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Artificial flowers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Basket making ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Christmas Crackers	100	—	—	—	—	—	
Kitchen Ware ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Lampshades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Curtain making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Box making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Engineering ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	217	—	—	—	—	—	

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Visits carried out by Public Health Inspectors:—

Bacteriological sampling	...	...	...	...	...	1,109
Burial	...	...	...	...	...	19
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	36
Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	—
Condemnation of food	...	...	...	...	...	87
Diseases of animals act	...	...	...	...	...	79
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	384
Food complaint investigations	...	...	...	...	...	245
Food and drugs sampling	...	...	...	...	...	189
Food premises—						
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	102
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	89
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	112
Cafes, restaurants and hotels	...	...	...	...	...	209
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	69
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	25
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	10
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	358
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	111
Supermarkets	...	...	...	...	...	268
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	59
Manufacturing premises	...	...	...	...	...	257
General Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	51
Hairdressers premises	...	...	...	...	...	5
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	359
Health Education	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ice Cream Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	99
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	68
Massage and special treatment premises	...	...	...	...	...	14
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	602
Merchandise marks	...	...	...	...	...	57
Milk distributors and dairymen	...	...	...	...	...	14
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	32
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	3,044
Offices and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pet shops	...	...	...	...	...	48
Rehousing enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	47
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	68
Sewer connections	...	...	...	...	...	527
Shops Act, Closing hours, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	63
Slaughterhouses (cruelty and hygiene)	...	...	...	...	...	21
Smoke control	...	...	...	...	...	523
Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	4
Standard improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	487
Water courses	...	...	...	...	...	72
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	611
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	10,610

HOUSING

Development

During the year 1,183 new dwellings were completed in the District, 34 of these were erected by the Council, 503 by the Basildon Development Corporation and 646 by private developers.

By the end of the year 11,584 new dwellings were owned by the Development Corporation. 2,576 dwellings were in the Council's ownership.

Rehousing

249 applications for Council housing were registered in the Housing Department during the year bringing the total listed to 745 of which 306 are regarded as priority cases.

916 families were rehoused by the Basildon Development Corporation in the year and 94 by the Council.

Unfit houses

Work was commenced on the inspection of properties listed in the Council's 2nd Slum Clearance Programme.

Out of 184 properties listed, 55 were dealt with during the year.

Housing Repairs

174 complaints of housing defects were received during the year and all dealt with under the Public Health Acts, Statutory Notices were served in 26 cases.

Certificates of Disrepair

Applications received during 1963	...	...	...	—
Certificates issued	...	...	...	—
Total number of applications received since the coming into operation of the Act.	...	...	...	28

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Administration

In the course of the year 273 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst who commented on 18 samples. The following table shows the range of articles sampled:—

Articles sampled	Samples analysed	Samples unsatisfactory
Apple Flakes, instant	...	1
Beef Hamburger/Beef burger	...	2
Blackcurrant drink	...	1
Blackcurrant health drink	...	2
Boned chicken	...	1
Braised Duck paste	...	1
Brandy flavouring	...	1
Cheddar cheese mellow	...	1
Cheese and Butter spread	...	1
Cherries in syrup	...	1
Cherry Ripe	...	1

Articles sampled				Samples analysed	Samples unsatisfactory
Chicken and Ham Roll	...	...	...	1	
Chicken fillets in jelly	...	...	...	1	
Chocolate drink	...	...	...	1	1
Chocona stick	...	...	...	1	
Chopped pork	...	...	...	1	
Chop suey vegetables	...	...	...	1	
Chow Mein	...	...	...	1	
Chili Con Carne	...	...	...	1	
Coconut tarts	...	...	...	1	1
Coffee, instant	...	...	...	1	
Corned Beef	...	...	...	1	1
Cornish Pasty	...	...	...	2	
Creamed Rice	...	...	...	1	
Dripping	...	...	...	1	
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	1	
Frankfurters	...	...	...	1	
French Mustard	...	...	...	1	
Frosting Mix	...	...	...	1	
Fruity Ice Cream Delight	...	...	...	1	1
Fig Bars	...	...	...	1	
Flour, self-raising	...	...	...	1	
Ginger Pudding	...	...	...	1	
Golden Crumbs	...	...	...	1	
Grapefruit Juice	...	...	...	1	
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	1	
Ground Rice	...	...	...	1	
Hamburgers	...	...	...	2	
Hamburger beef sausage meat	...	...	...	3	2
Ham and Chicken	...	...	...	1	1
Haslet	...	...	...	1	
Hors D'Oeuvres	...	...	...	1	1
Horseradish	...	...	...	1	
Hungarian Goulash	...	...	...	1	
Ice Cream	...	...	...	24	
Ice Lolly	...	...	...	1	
Ice Pops	...	...	...	1	
Instant Strawberry flavour	...	...	...	1	
Jam	...	...	...	4	
Just Ginger	...	...	...	1	
Lemonade Shandy	...	...	...	1	
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	1	
Lemon Juice	...	...	...	1	
Lolly	...	...	...	4	1
Macaroni Pudding	...	...	...	1	
Mandarin Oranges	...	...	...	1	
Marashino cherries	...	...	...	1	
Margarine	...	...	...	2	
Marzipan	...	...	...	4	
Meat Pie	...	...	...	1	
Meat and Onion Roll	...	...	...	2	
Milk	...	...	...	45	
Milk, Channel Islands	...	...	...	28	

Articles sampled					Samples analysed	Samples unsatisfactory
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	2	
Minced Pork	...	...	...	...	1	
Onion Salt	...	...	...	...	1	
Pastry	...	...	...	...	1	
Peas, processed	...	...	...	...	2	1
Pineapple Chunks	...	...	...	...	1	
Pineapple Pieces	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	1	
Pork Pie	...	...	...	...	4	
Pure Sugar Birds	...	...	...	...	1	
Quick Jel	...	...	...	...	1	
Rainbow Trout Savoury	...	...	...	...	1	
Raspberry Seedless Preserve	...	...	...	...	1	
Rice Paper	...	...	...	...	1	
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	1	
Sausages, beef	...	...	...	...	5	1
Sausages, farmhouse pork	...	...	...	...	1	
Sausages, pork	...	...	...	...	9	2
Sausage, liver	...	...	...	...	1	
Sausage meat, beef	...	...	...	...	2	
Sausage meat, pork	...	...	...	...	2	
Saviand	...	...	...	...	1	
Seafood dressing	...	...	...	...	1	
Semolina	...	...	...	...	1	
Shrimps, peeled	...	...	...	...	1	
Sliced Cucumber	...	...	...	...	1	
Small crystals (from can of salmon)	...	...	...	...	1	1
Snofrute	...	...	...	...	1	
Soup	...	...	...	...	2	1
Steakburgers	...	...	...	...	1	
Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...	...	...	6	
Steak and Kidney Pudding	...	...	...	...	1	
Steakettes	...	...	...	...	2	
Sunny Spread	...	...	...	...	1	
Sweets	...	...	...	...	8	
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	...	1	
Tomato Puree	...	...	...	...	1	
Tongue Sausage	...	...	...	...	1	
Twin Fruitti	...	...	...	...	1	1
Veal Ham and Egg Pie	...	...	...	...	1	
Veal Sorrento	...	...	...	...	1	
Vienna Steak	...	...	...	...	1	
White Loaf	...	...	...	...	1	1
<hr/>						
Apricot Wine	...	...	...	...	1	
British Sherry	...	...	...	...	1	
Cherry Wine	...	...	...	...	1	
Mead	...	...	...	...	1	
Orange Wine	...	...	...	...	1	
Ruby Wine	...	...	...	...	1	
Whisky	...	...	...	...	1	

Articles Sampled	analysed Samples	unsatisfactory Samples
Adexdin tablets	1	
Borax and Honey	1	
Child's cherry cough linctus	1	
Codeine tablets	1	
Cogene	1	
Cough and cold mixture	1	
Expectorant cough mixture	1	
Glaubers Salts	1	
Glycerine Lemon and Ipec	1	
Laxative pellets	1	
Mu-C-On Tablets	1	
Phenacetin tablets	1	
Vikelp Mineral Vitamin tablets	1	
Super Plenamins	1	
Sucron slimmers sugar	1	
Saccharin tablets	1	
	<hr/> 273 <hr/>	<hr/> 18 <hr/>

Non Genuine Samples

Details concerning non genuine samples and action taken are set out below:—

Sausages

There are still no official standards for the meat content of beef sausages, but the Public Analyst is of the opinion that beef sausages should contain at least 50% of meat, and pork sausages at least 65%. Samples of beef and pork sausages from the same manufacturer were found to contain 36% and 49% of meat respectively. The manufacturer of the sausages agreed to raise the meat content to a more acceptable level.

Pineapple Pieces

These were jellied sugar confection artificially coloured and flavoured with fruit juice. The box in which the sweets were packed carried the description pineapple pieces made from real fruit, and in the Analyst's opinion it could be inferred that they consisted of pieces of pineapple fruit which was not the case. The manufacturers subsequently submitted revised price tickets which included the words "fruit jellies".

Hamburger Beef Sausage Meat

These were taken as check samples to convince the manufacturer that he had still not increased the meat content to a satisfactory level. Whilst the meat content of this hamburger beef sausage meat had improved on previous samples, the Company were still being pressed to reach a minimum of 75% towards the end of the period covered by this report.

Hors d'Oeuvre

This was a sample of an Italian product which was undoubtedly old stock. The vendor concerned has since ceased trading.

Pork sausages

These sausages were found to be preserved with sulphur dioxide but no declaration of preservative was given at the time of sale. The Head Office of the company owning the shop from which the sausages were purchased were cautioned regarding the display of preservative notices and they subsequently circularised all their branch managers of this matter and reissued the appropriate notices.

Fruitti Ice Cream

This sample consisted of part ice cream and part lolly and in the Analyst's opinion came within the provisions of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations and on analysis was found to be deficient in milk solids other than milk fat. The Analyst subsequently asked for further samples, but these were not obtainable as the manufacturer had ceased production.

Fruit juice lolly and twin fruitties

On analysis it was found that both lollies contained a very low proportion of gelatine which according to the list of ingredients on the label, inferred that gelatine was a major constituent. The manufacturer of these products agreed to amend the labels accordingly.

Food Complaints

Proceedings were instituted by the Council in nine cases where their attention had been drawn to items of food which were considered not of the nature, substance or quality demanded.

A total of 67 food complaints were received during the year. Brief details in the tables following indicate the variety of items complained of and the action which was considered appropriate in each case.

Food complaints referred to the Public Analyst

Article	Analysts Report	Action Taken
Adulterated milk	This full one pint bottle was submitted following a complaint that it contained added water. Analysis showed that in fact the milk was quite satisfactory. Milk may have partially frozen at the top of the bottle and when milk freezes the ice initially formed consists of nearly pure water. This would then appear as if it were a layer of added water on top of the milk.	No action.
Tin of Peas smelling badly	Contents of the tin had a slight unusual fruit-like odour suggestive of pineapple. Exhaustive examination of sample failed to find any cause which would explain this unusual odour. The sample was bacteriologically sterile and free from any objectionable arsenical or metallic contamination. No evidence of any fermentation was obtained.	No action.
Foreign body in a tin of meat	Sample consisted of an opened can of Ham and Chicken. The foreign body was a blackish grey oval shaped body approximately 5 mm. across. Analysis of this body showed that it consisted essentially of a small porous stone. No evidence of any rodent excreta was obtained.	Letter to manufacturers.

Article	Analysts Report	Action Taken
Ice lolly with burning taste	Exhaustive chemical examination of this lolly failed to find the presence of any foreign substance which could impart a burning taste to the lolly.	Manufacturers notified. Lolly mould thought to have a "pin hole" which allowed brine, used in the refrigeration process to gain access to the product.
Unsound tin of corned beef	Sample was found to have an unpleasant smell. Examination showed that the corned beef was in sound condition and bacteriological examination of the meat showed that it contained not more than 40 living organisms per gramme and was free from bacterium coli. Chemical examination showed no evidence of putrification but fat when extracted was found to have an unpleasant smell when hot. Examination failed to establish the cause of the unpleasant smell.	No action.
Mould in chocolate milk drink	Microscopical examination of blackish particles suspended in the liquid showed that they consisted of mould growth.	Letter to the manufacturer.
Foreign matter in bread	Examination of the bread showed small brownish fragment of foreign matter firmly embedded. Microscopical examination of the foreign body showed that it consisted of a fragment of dried fruit.	No action.
Bad meat	Bacteriological examination revealed no pathogenic organisms present.	No action.
Glass in tinned salmon	Analysis showed that glass-like crystals consisted of Struvite. These sometimes occur in tinned salmon due to the deposition of minerals naturally present in the salmon. Struvite is a magnesium phosphate and is harmless.	No action.
Child's cough mixture alleged to have a burning taste	Chemical examination showed that the linctus was substantially in accord with the formula given on the label, and examination was also made for substances likely to give rise to the complaint described, but with entirely negative results.	No action.
Ice lolly having burning taste	Analysis failed to reveal presence of any substance of a foreign nature which might affect the taste of the article.	Manufacturers notified. Lolly mould thought to have a "pin hole" which allowed brine, used in the refrigeration process to gain access to the product.

Food complaints where analysis was not required

Nature of complaint	Action
Foreign body in packet of fish cakes	Letters to manufacturers and complainant.
Unsound potatoes	Warning letter to vendor.
Mouldy pork	Legal proceedings. Vendor fined £10 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
Hairs on danish pastries	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Metal in tin of blackberries	Legal proceedings. Cannery fined £5 and £5 5s. 0d. costs.
Unsound tomatoes	No action.
Maggots in semolina	Warning letter to vendor.
Mouldy steak and kidney pie	No action. Unable to substantiate complaint.
Mouldy cheese	Legal proceedings. Vendor fined £10 and £2 2s. 0d. costs
Fly in jam	Letters to manufacturer and complainant.
Mouse in bottle of mineral water	Legal proceedings. Bottlers fined £10 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
Mouldy sausages	Warning letter to vendor.
Glass in bun	Legal proceedings. Bakery fined £10 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
Mouldy veal and ham pie	Warning letter to vendor.
Mouldy steak and kidney pie	Legal proceedings. Vendor fined £15 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
Dirty milk bottle	Warning letter to dairy.
Foreign body in tin of meat	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Unfit potatoes	No action.
Foreign matter in bread	No action.
Fish insufficiently wrapped	Warning letter to vendor.
Maggot infested pie	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Unsound chicken and pork	Complaint withdrawn by complainant.
Decomposed pork chops	No action.
Mouldy loaf of bread	Letter to bakery and complainant.
Unsound beef sausages	No action evidence disposed of by complainant.

Nature of complaint	Action
Unsound tin of luncheon meat	No action.
Mouldy pork pie Maggots in sweets	Warning letter to manufacturer. Letters to manufacturer and complainant.
Foreign body in beef	No action.
Unsound tin of baby food	Vendor cautioned. Letter to complainant.
Wasp in bottle of orange juice	Warning letter to bottler. Letter to complainant.
Mouldy coconut tarts	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Earwig in butter	Warning letter to company. Letter to complainant.
Mouldy battenburg cake	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Foreign matter in bread	Warning letter to baker. Letter to complainant.
Dirty milk bottle	Legal proceedings. Dairy fined £2.
Odour from meat	No action. Insufficient evidence.
Dirty loaf	Warning letter to bakery
Mouldy fruit and malt loaf	Warning letter to bakery
Dirty milk bottle	Legal proceedings. Dairy fined £35 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
Dirty milk bottle	Legal proceedings. Dairy fined £35 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
Mouldy cheese	No action.
Mouldy crumpets	Warning letter to bakery.
Tin of souerkraut	No action.
Maggots in milk	No action. Evidence disposed of by complainant.
Metal in sweet	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Stale fruit pies	Anonymous complaint. No action.
Metal in ice cream lolly Unsound meat	Warning letter to manufacturer. No pathogenic organisms isolated. No action.
Mouldy scotch pancakes	Vendor cautioned.
Glass in corned beef sandwich	No action. Glass came from complainants own butter dish.
Cigarette end in fish and chips	Warning letter to vendor.

Action	Nature of complaint
Mouldy crumpets	No action. Insufficient evidence.
Rancid butter	Letter to manufacturer.
Unsound corned beef	Warning letters to vendor and importers.
Holly leaf in bottle of milk	Warning letter to dairy.
Beetle in Meat Pie.	Warning letter to manufacturer.

Milk and Dairies

During 1963 licences were issued by the Department as follows:—

Pasteurised 3

T.T. Tested 2

Sterilised 5

Milk Pasteurising and bottling plant

This plant functioned satisfactorily throughout the year and no difficulties were experienced. Samples of all grades of milk produced by the dairy were taken each week for the statutory methylene blue and phosphatase tests with no failures and the efficiency of the bottle and churn washing machines were kept under observation by the bacteriological examination of rinsings taken from sample churns and bottles. Details of samples taken for bacteriological examination are as follows:—

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pasteurised and Homogenized	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Raw T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Channel Island T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
T.T. Pasteurised and Homogenized	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Channel Island Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Churn rinsings	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Bottle rinsings	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

Sampling of Milk in Schools

Bacteriological sampling of milk supplied to schoolchildren from 38 schools in the Urban District was maintained throughout the year.

Milk Vending Machines

Two of these machines are operating in the District, and frequent samples are taken from them. One machine had not functioned entirely satisfactorily and a series of bad results were obtained during August. On investigation it was found that insufficient care was taken to ensure frequent and regular rotation of the supplies.

Ice Cream Production and Sampling

The ice cream factory on the No. 1 Industrial Estate at Basildon, primarily engaged in the manufacture of pasteurised ice cream mix for eventual conversion into soft ice cream was the subject of special investigation during June and July. Over this period consistently bad results were obtained not only from our own daily samples from the factory, but were also reported by other authorities in whose districts the company's depots were situated. At this time production at the factory had been stepped up considerably with the consequent influx of new equipment and plant and structural alterations to cold stores and chillers. This working up process had resulted in the engaging of new and untrained staff and certain aspects of the mix production cleaning down routines may not have been adhered to as assiduously as could be desired.

A concentrated programme of sampling including swabs and rinsings were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and the Company's laboratory staff, and recommendations were made to the management regarding supervision of production staff, standards of hygiene and quality control.

By the middle of July samples were giving satisfactory results and considerable improvements were apparent at the factory.

The problems of soft ice cream however, were not confined to the Basildon factory, and a concentrated programme of bacteriological sampling from vans and cafes and depots was maintained throughout the summer.

Ice Cream Sampling

Ice cream samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

			Grades			
	Total	Results	1.	2.	3.	4.
Depot Ice Cream ...	53		44	4	4	1
From shop vendors ...	45	„	23	3	12	7
From mobile vendors	137	„	99	13	13	12

Ice cream mix was taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

			Grades			
	Total	Results	1.	2.	3.	4.
From Factory ...	258		208	18	17	15
From mobile vendors	48	„	22	5	6	12

27 ice lollies were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

Grades			
1.	2.	3.	4.
17	1	9	—

Registered Food Premises

12 new applications for the manufacture, storage and sale of preserved food were received during the year under review, bringing the total number of registered premises to 105.

Essex County Council Act 1952—Section 103

34 additional persons were approved as hawkers of foodstuffs bringing the total registered by the Council to 104.

Food Premises

Frequent visits to all types of food shops, vehicles and stores were maintained throughout the year by the Public Health Inspectors, a total of 1,669 visits being made.

The modern self service food shop whilst bringing certain attractions to the shopping public, and greater efficiency to the retailer has also brought its problems. Prominent amongst these is that of stock rotation and the prevention of sale of out of condition food. During the year much has been done by the Health Inspectors to remind retailers of the extreme importance of correct stock rotation, and many of them have responded by instituting their own date coding of products particularly on perishable goods.

Hygiene regulations designed to give stricter control of the mobile food shop and market stall are long overdue.

The temporary nature of these stalls and vehicles, the comparative absence of amenities, and the nearness to roadways and footpaths and the type of food handled, can make satisfactory hygiene standards more difficult to obtain. The summary of contraventions found under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 is as follows:—

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	4
Artificial lighting—provision of	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ceiling—repair of	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chipped crockery	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cleansing required	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dustbins—provision of	...	...	...	...	...	2
First Aid kit—provision of	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors—repair of	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floor covering—replacement of	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hot water—provision of	...	...	...	...	...	18
I.V.S.—provision of	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lockers—provision and repair of	...	...	...	...	...	8
Name and address not exhibited	...	...	...	...	...	1
Redecorations required	...	...	...	...	...	25
Roof—repair of	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks—replacement of	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks—provision of	...	...	...	...	...	5
Soap, towel and nailbrushes—provision of	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ventilation—insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wash hand basin—provision of	...	...	...	...	...	11
W.C.s—insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	1
provision of	...	...	...	...	...	5
repairs to	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wallplaster—repair of	...	...	...	...	...	3

Prosecution of offences

In the majority of cases a satisfactory degree of liaison between traders and Inspectors resulted in the speedy correction of faults without the need for more than informal notification.

Legal proceedings were, however, instituted in two cases—

1. A shopkeeper was fined a total of £32 with £2 2s. 0d. costs on eight charges proved under the Regulations. A charge of the lack of an adequate supply of hot water was not upheld.
2. The owner of a meat transport van was fined £40 on two charges with £2 2s. 0d. costs for using a vehicle which was not clean and not fitted with duckboards.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

A total of 57 visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of this Act. This involved visits to the Markets in the District for the purpose of discovering any contraventions of the Act relating to labelling of food on sale. In one instance a complaint was received from a School in the Urban District that meat ordered as lamb, was in fact, mutton. The complaint was fully investigated and warning letters sent to the supplier concerned.

Unsound food

Details of food unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors, excluding meat condemned at slaughterhouses appear in the following table:—

					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Cereals	...	...	...	...				19	
Cream	...	...	...	...				13	12
Cheese (various)	...	...	...	...				14	12
Fish (fresh)	...	...	...	...		1	—	46	8
Fish (canned)	...	...	...	...		1	—	37	7
Fruit (canned)	...	...	...	...		10	—	95	8½
Hams (canned)	...	...	...	...				48	—
Meat (fresh)	...	...	...	...		2	—	22	—
Meat (canned)	...	...	...	...		11	—	25	3
Milk (canned and dried)	...	...	...	...				39	12
Poultry and Game	...	...	...	...				54	—
Preserves	...	...	...	...				16	8½
Soup (canned)	...	...	...	...				22	10
Sundries	...	...	...	...		2	—	72	14
Vegetables (canned)	...	...	...	...		4	—	73	13
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	13	4

Packets of frozen food 3,023

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933—54

28 slaughtermens licences were issued in the year under review.

Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouses

The highlight of the year in this sphere was the introduction on the 1st October of the Meat Inspection Regulations designed to secure inspection of all home killed meat before it leaves the slaughterhouses, and allowing local authorities to make charges for meat inspection. One hundred per cent inspection of meat in slaughterhouses had always been achieved in the Urban District since decontrol in 1954. However, the introduction of the code for meat inspection within the framework of the Regulations, the marking of carcasses and ante-mortem inspection, now made it essential for an Inspector to be employed on meat inspection duties for seven days a week.

By appointing an additional Public Health Inspector, the Council were in a position to offer to the slaughterhouse owners a full time meat inspection service from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day, and the maximum charges were agreed.

It is, in my opinion, a matter of some regret that the Government did not take this opportunity to regulate the days and hours of slaughtering. In bringing these Regulations into operation at very short notice, little regard had been paid to the local authority staffing problems, or to the severe inroads that meat inspection after office hours, weekends and Bank Holidays was already making into the Public Health Inspector's leisure time. To provide such a service in Basildon involves Inspectors working all day on Saturdays and Sundays, and whilst the Government are no doubt hoping to rely on the goodwill of the Public Health Inspectors one would have thought it would not have been impossible at this time to introduce some restriction, particularly on Sunday slaughtering.

The total number of animals slaughtered for food in the district was 24,921 and over 17 tons of meat were condemned by the Inspectors as unfit for human consumption.

During the year, the licenced knackers yard at Wickford was closed, and new premises were constructed near Crays Hill. These fully complied with all byelaw conditions.

TABLE I

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
Number killed (if known)	1921	455	713	11929	9899	—	4
Number inspected	1921	455	713	11929	9899	—	4
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	4	20	17	234	35	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	369	170	13	2023	1445	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	19.42 %	41.77 %	4.207 %	18.92 %	15.31 %	—	25 %
Tuberculosis only							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	4	—	1	191	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	20	2	50	124	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.131 %	6.15 %	.028 %	.42 %	1.44 %	—	—
Cysticercosis							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generally and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II

REASON FOR CONDEMNATION AND WEIGHTS OF PARTS
CONDEMNED OTHER THAN THAT SHOWN IN TABLE I

					Pounds
Actinobacillosis	...	...	...	...	285
Bruising	...	...	...	...	1,347
Cysts and Parasites	...	...	...	...	9,447
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	1,098
C. Bovis	...	...	...	...	173
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	5,458
Fatty Change	...	...	...	...	213
Fevered Conditions	...	...	...	...	1,892
Fascioliasis	...	...	...	...	3,828
Odema and Dropsy	...	...	...	...	10,529
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	1,818
Swine Fever	...	...	...	...	586
Swine Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	211
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	576
Telangiectasis	...	...	...	...	2,004
					<hr/>
					39,292
					<hr/>

= 17 tons, 10 cwts., 92 lbs.

TABLE III

WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED

					Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
For Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	1	5	
For Cysticerci	...	...	...		1	61	
Other causes	...	...	...	2	—	40	
					<hr/>		
					3	2	106

SECTION F

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE 1963

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH 1963

Causes	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	35	10	45
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	3	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	10	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	36	36	72
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	3	4	7
Vascular Lesions of nervous system ...	38	59	97
Coronary Disease, Angina	112	65	177
Hypertension with heart disease	6	9	15
Other Heart Disease	21	22	43
Other Circulatory Disease	13	9	22
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	31	28	59
Bronchitis	32	13	45
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	6	3	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	4	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—	5
Congenital malformations	2	5	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	26	29	55
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11	2	13
All other accidents	8	9	17
Suicide	5	5	10
Total all causes	403	335	738

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1963

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks	18	11	29
4 weeks and under 1 year	2	2	4
1-4	2	4	6
5-14	3	—	3
15-24	3	1	4
25-34	9	8	17
35-44	11	12	23
45-54	40	12	52
55-64	68	41	109
65-74	108	77	185
75 and over	139	167	306
Total	403	335	738

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Group		Notification of new cases				Total
		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		
		M	F	M	F	
Under 1	...	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	...	—	—	—	—	—
3-4	...	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	...	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	...	1	4	1	—	6
25-44	...	10	1	—	1	12
45-64	...	4	1	1	—	6
65 and over	...	—	1	—	—	1
Age unknown	...	2	—	—	—	2
		17	7	2	1	27
		24		3		

Inward Transfers

Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Total
M	F	M	F	
16	14	—	—	30

Laundry service for incontinent persons

This service which is operated within the terms of Section 84 of the Public Health Act 1936, became available to appropriate residents of the Urban District this year.

No charge is made to the patient, who is recommended to the service by either the general practitioner or district nurse, and it is envisaged that the type of case served will include elderly patients awaiting or recovering from major operations and those suffering from chronic conditions such as spasticity, multiple sclerosis etc.

A twice weekly collection and delivery is offered, the articles being laundered with the kind co-operation of Runwell Hospital, and it was obvious during the very first few months of its inception the service would be very favourably received by the general public. There is no doubt that it relieves the patient's relatives of an onerous task and is of great value to elderly persons living alone.